Wonderful Growth of the Town of Skaguay.

many weeks ago the place practically the pass. did not exist. To-day, with its carefully laid out streets and its scores of any pilfering of goods left on the beach well stocked and cosy private dwell- from the steamers. In a short time ings, it presents all the appearance of there will be no chance for this. The the side streets on either side up to a thriving Northwestern town. Houses two long piers are hotly competing for are being rushed up with astonishing the honor of being first completed the timber there are new stores and rapidity, while merchants are so and early next month both will be in residences. Among the timber also numerous and enterprising that competition has already reduced their wares to almost bottom prices. The starting up of a steam laundry has caused the "biled shirt" to be accepted as good form in this out of the way settlement, while the establishment of thirteen saloons plainly indicates the prevalence of a generous atmosphere of conviviality.

The New York Herald's special correspondent, in an entertaining article published herewith, gives a graphic description of Skaguay as he found it entering the fourth week of its municipal existence. He says: Nothing in the history of Western

boom towns will compare with the mushroom growth of Skaguay. Ben Moore, the man who located the town site, left for the Sound on August 10, at wnich date there was his own log cabin, the store and the bunkhouse of the Alaska and Northwest Trading Company and a number of tents. When he returned there were whole streets of wooden dwellings, which the owners had themselves located and had paid a registry fee to United States Commissioner Smith of five dollars. Not only were these newcomers permitted to locate on Captain Moore's land on payment of the fee, but it is said that Mr. Smith accepted the fee and gave a registration receipt to half a dozen different people for the same plot of land. The newly appointed Land Commissioner and Register, Mr. Dudley, will therefore have some difficulty in unravelling the conflicting real estate ownership on the town site.

Skaguay is on a tide flat, with a tide running over twenty feet, and therefore has a stretch of half a mile below tidewater mark. All the passengers by big steamers are taken off in row boats, with a pull of from one to two miles, according to the state of the tide, when they are carried on the backs of the boatmen to comparatively dry land. It is amusing to hear the shrieks of the women when on the back of the boatmen splashing through the water.

Only a month ago, when the Willamette landed her couple of thousands of gold seekers, all the freight and passengers' luggage were landed in taese small boats, or small scows, and dumped on the shore pell mell, higgledy-piggledy, from which each owner had to hurry to secure his particular goods before the rapidly incoming tide ruined them or swept them away. Immense scows are now in use, big enough to take the whole of a ship's cargo. These, when loaded, float to



can, and woe to him whose belongings chance to be near the bottom of the

I watched the steamer Queen unload in this way. There was a good deal of hustling, necessarily, but I heard no complaint of any goods being stolen or lost-except temporarily. In fact, the whole community seems wonderfully honest considering that the black sheep of the continent are herding in this direction.

Merchants in tents leave their goods hanging outside all right; pilgrims leave their camps on the trail, with all their belongings scattered about; yet but few cases of pilfering have been heard of, and only one theft of money.

Skaguay is a modern wonder. Not difficult journey they made with it up

There does not appear to have been operation. That of the Skaguay there are many merchants, in tents or Wharf Company is already piled to its rough shacks. In the early history of ocean end, a length of over fifteen hun- the city-that is, three weeks agodred feet, in a curving line from the boiled shirts were publicly derided, as

But the visitor must not expect luxuries. He must be content with a bunk and provide his own bedding. The bunk will cost him from seventy-five cents a night up. Meals at cheap restaurants are fifty cents each. He will, however, in all probability, hire a tiny shack and learn to cook for himself if he is to be a gold hunter. Then, as before stated, he will find the price of the bare necessaries of life no higher in proportion than Seattle. Flour is \$1.50 per sack, potatoes \$1.25, bacon

here as at Juneau or any other north-

twelve to fifteen cents per pound. The infant city is well laid out, and not only on Broadway but on most of where the trail turns off to the left into



northern to the southern side of the were also shaven chins. Now there bay, thus blocking off all further com- are four barber shops and two or three petition in this line. This will be signs reading "Troy Laundry." There known commonly as the Juneau Pier, is also a bath house in course of conits promoters being J. P. Jorgensen, hardware merchant; E. Valentine, tired men coming off the trail will apjeweller, and E. D. Sylvester, editor of the Searchlight, all of Juneau. The other pier will be known as the Seattle Dock, as it is largely backed by capital from that Sound city. This starts that a hundred or more buildings will from the street south of Broadway and be erected during the next thirty days. runs straight to the completed dock under the cliff. Both will have warehouses, to which goods will be taken are building the wharves and the threedirect from the ship, and there await the proper claimants.

These two great piers are impressive to the incoming stranger, who knows give it the slightest hope of permathat the town is only a month old, but nency except as an entrance to the as to the rest he can see but little from | gold regions. That they do not at the the steamer's decks. Tents dot the shore the whole of its width, with here and there a small wooden building. The latter are rapidly taking the place of the canvas homes and stores, for the reason that cold weather and heavy rains have set in, and more especially very high winds. Captain McKinney, the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee, estimates that there are now one hundred and fifty buildings of wood, and that there would have been many more but for the scarcity of lum-There is a sawmill hard at work ber. now, lumber is coming in by every steamer, and nearly every one having the purpose to winter here is putting up a habitation of wood. Many are shore on a high tide, and each owner gets out his own goods as soon as he a speculation, hoping to sell at a large | trail to compete with, and, in short, profit when the rush is renewed next her future depends entirely upon her spring and when they once more pack | making the best inland route to the up for the Klondike. Probably as many as fifty of such

substantial dwellings are going up. A curious phase of the situation among those who have decided to win- fire protection in a few moments. A ter here is that nearly every one of them believes that he has just the nat- for a wagon road along the river. ural gifts necessary to make a successful merchant. They are all putting their great stakes into goods, which they hope to turn into money again, with a large profit, by the spring, and then sell out an established business tions. when the weather permits them to leave for the gold fields. Thus is the new city building up. There are thirteen saloons, a majority of their proprietors having plans for getting to the Klondike as soon as possible, and there are between three and four hundred merchants of whom the same

thing may be said. Not only on Broadway, but along the intersecting streets and among the big timbers on each side of the trail, are these merchants' tents and stores, little and big, and all sorts and conditions of men are interested in them, This was in the case of a man named from the spectacled, muscleless store W. H. Davison, of Seattle, who for clerk, clumsily handling the saw and twelve days had \$1400 in his kit under the axe on his new building, to the

struction, and this is a luxury that preciate. Lumber is still scarce, rough lumber at nine dollars per thousand feet at Seattle selling for about twentyfive dollars here. There is little doubt

Now, what are the prospects of Skaguay's permanency? The men who story hotel and other buildings evidently believe in its future growth and prosperity. Yet there is nothing to present time possess any such entrance that is at all what a highway for the expected crowds in the spring should be is conceded. But the intention now is to build a wagon road along the Skaguay River to the foot of the mountain. This will cost a great deal of money, but it will in all probability be carried out, for every one who has made an investment here understands the situation. It is estimated that from 100,000 to 150,000 gold seekers will flock to Alaska next spring, and that they will begin to come in in February. Skaguay must be able to announce long before then a better trail than the present one or the trade will pass her by and the Yukon territory that can be made. Her citizens are remarkably public spirited and liberal. A town meeting two nights ago subscribed \$1500 for surveyor is now mapping out a route Money will have to be raised to meet the cost of this road and work on it be started immediately to insure the permanency of Skaguay as a port and

Locomotive Built in Ten Hours. A locomotive was recently built in ten hours at the Stratford works of the Great Eastern railway. It was a main line goods engine with a tender. Before the actual construction commenced the various component parts were placed close at hand, ready for fitting together. The workmen began early in the morning, and continued briskly till the breakfast bell sounded.

as a town of even its present propor-

After half an hour's rest the workmen returned to their task, and labored steadily until the dinner hour, and thus the work proceeded until the engine was at last completed, with the exception of a coat of paint. This was quickly laid on with a spraying machine, and in less than half an hour was perfectly dry. The locomotive was then sent on a trial journey a few miles on the line, and all proved satisfactory, so it was sent with a luggage train to Peterborough. It has been in active service ever since, and is proudly displayed as a marvel of engineering quickness.

Hard on Pat.

Gentleman (to an Irishman)-"Well, Pat, I see you have a small garden.' Pat-"Yes, sir."

"What are you going to set in it for ext season?' "Nothing, sir. I set it with potaoes last year and not one of them came up. "That's strange; how do you explain

"Well, sir, the man next door to me set his garden full of onions.'

"Well, had that anything to do with your potatoes not growing?" "Yes, sir. Bedad, them onions was that strong that my potatoes couldn't see to grow for their eyes watering.'

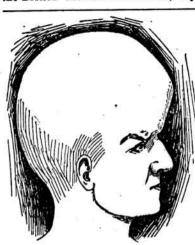
American Woman Honored. Mrs. May French Sherman, the African explorer, recently elected a member of the English Royal Geo-

Equipped For War. It has always been Lord Wolseley's boast that when starting upon a campaign his equipage is of the lightest, consisting of little more than a tooth-

Numerous Big Cities.

WILL USE NO LANGUAGE. How Coming Generations Will Look and

Act, According to a Scientist. This is the way Dr. R. M. Burke, President of the psychology section of the British Medical Association, says



HEAD OF THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

the head of the man of the future will

The new race, he says, will use no language because it will need none. The interchange of thought between individuals because it will be simply a mental effort on the part of each unaccompanied by any physical manifestation whatever. As one person evolves his idea the other will instantly grasp it by means of a subtle telepathy, which even now is the gift in a more or less modified form of many people who are only vaguely conscious of their strange power, and, in many in-stances, too timid and fearful of ridicule to publicly confess it or attempt to develop it. With future generations this gift will become more and more frequent in individuals and of greater and greater power, until this silent interchange of thought is at last as common as is now speech and writing. Nor will his powers stop even there. He not only will be able to exchange thoughts with people thousands of leagues away, but will be able to see them as distinctly as though they were physically present and even see if he chooses what is passing anywhere in the world. There will be an end of eyes and ears, the gross physical channels through sensations now must pass to the mind. They will all go, for they will all be useless-as useless as the mechanism of the voice, by which sensations and ideas are now conveyed from the mind outward. There may be some scar or meaningless excresence where these organs once were. just as now there are physiological suggestions of man's ape origin-humiliating reminders of the brute ancestry from which the godlike being was evolved. But that will be all, and even that will melt away and disappear at last.

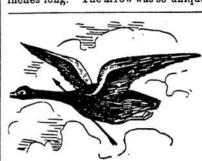
Somali's Hairy Sheep. In an interesting communication to the State Department W. W. Masterson, United States Consul at Aden. Arabia, describes the Somali or blackhead sheep. This animal is seen little outside of its natural habitat, although it is hardy and would undoubtedly thrive in almost any country. A few years ago a number of the sheep were placed in the Zoological Gardens at Frankfort, Germany, and some of them are there yet and healthy. The peculiarity of this sheep is that it has no but fine hair, like a dog or cat. On its head and part of its neck this hair is jet black, while on the rest of the body it is pure white. In Somali land the earth is exceedingly barren, and as the sheep move about in flocks they sometimes enter a barren waste with virtually no vegetation, that it takes several days to cross. So nature has equipped the black-head sheep much as the camel is equipped for enduring a long time without food or drink. At the root of the tail of the black-head sheep there is a lump of solid fat weighing four or five pounds. When the sheep has no food it derives nourishment from this lump,

as a camel from its hump. The black-head sheep are used as beasts of burden by the natives, and in photographs sent by Consul Masterson they are heavily laden for a journey. Their skins possess considerable value and are exported mostly to New York. Last year the value of skins exported amounted to \$653,-481.14. The wealth of the natives of Somali land is estimated by the number of sheep they own,-New York

Commercial Advertiser.

Killing Rabbits For Their Fur. Out on the plains they are killing jack rabbits by the hundreds for the fur hat trade. The rabbits are so enormous on the Western Kansas plains that they can be scared up by the score simply by dragging over the sod a long wire that will brush the grasses. Behind this, as horses haul it forward, come the hunters, and they shoot the hares without mercy, filling the wagons by the end of the day. The skins are quoted as follows: Good skins. 3 cents each: damaged, half price; culls and pieces, 5 cents a pound; cottontail rabbits, 3 cents a pound. The Kansas farmers are putting in their time in this way and are making money.

Thousands of Miles Arrow-Pierced. Some years ago H. N. Clement, an Indiana farmer, shot at a flock of wild geese in the Kan Ka Mee marsh and bagged several of them. One of them wore as a breastpin an errow nine inches long. The arrow was so unique



FLYING FROM THE YUKON PIERCED BY AN ARROW.

in formation that it could be ascribed a Hoosier farmer.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

Indue Thoughtfulness-A Social Homily -The Ministry of Life-Affliction of Divine Ordinance - The Reason for Living-Keeping Quiet Over Troubles.

So the o'er-wearied pilgrim, as he fares Along life's summer waste, at times is Even at noontide, by the cool, sweet airs

Of a serener and a holier land, Fresh as the morn, and as the dewfall Breath of the blessed heaven for which we

pray, Blow from the eternal hills! make glad our earthly way! -Whittier.

Undue Thoughtfulness.

It seems ungracious to write it but we are

persuaded that many women err in the direc-tion of being too thoughtful for husband and children; or perhaps it would be better to say, in suffering their thoughtfulness to manifest itself in a series of petty cares and anxieties that have no real relations to the well-being of the recipients, and, indeed, tend to become burdensome to those they love. Have you never paid a visit where your host was so fussily anxious to have your wants anticipated that you were glad to catch at any decent excuse for shortening the visit? You would much rather have been left to yourself. There were things that you would rather do for yourself than have any one else do for you. Very few men really enjoy having the details of their daily life immeshed in a multitude of atten-tions, and as for children, it is easily possible to give them so much anxiety and care that they grow up to regard the attentions of a fond mother as their right, and to lack selfreliance and generous attention to the comfort of others. You can find plenty of children who by receiving the constant devotion and self-sacrifice of their mothers have themselves become incapable of consideration for others. Undue thoughtfulness for others, without a sense of proportion, may easily make an otherwise admirable woman fussy wife, who spoils her children.

Lord have mercy when we pray Strength to seek a better way : When our wakening thoughts begin First to loathe their cherished sin : When our weary spirits fail, And our aching brows are pale When our tears bedew Thy word, Then, O then, have mercy. Lord.
—Dean Milman.

A Social Homily. In almost every family or company you will find one or two persons who manage to get about what they want by making themselves generally disagreeable until they get it. Rather than have a "scene" or a controversy, the rest give in to them. Like blockwayen they leave upon the good nature. highwaymen they levy upon the good nature or politeness of others as the price of peace. Their friends and associates owe a duty to these people which they should not neglect to perform. It is to resist their demands, and cause them to learn that the rights, comforts and conveniences of others are quite as important as their own. We owe quite as important as their own. We owe them this service not simply for the sake of protecting our own rights, but for the sake of their moral training. It is a bad thing for them to get in the habit of compelling the acquiescence of others in their whims as a price of their good nature. We have no right to contribute to the strenghtening of such a disagreeable and unjust temper. It is a good thing for a child, and, for the matis a good thing for a child, and, for the mat-ter of that, for grown up people, to learn thoroughly that they cannot enforce concessions by being disagreeable. The temporary discomfort that it may occasion to teach them effectively this lesson will be more than made up by the advantages to themselves and others of having them learn t thoroughly.

Come apart and rest awhile;-There are many coming, going, Whose dry lips forget to smile, Who forget to reap, for sowing: From the hot street's surging tide Rest is but one step aside.

-Arthur Willis Colton in Ladies' Home

The Ministry of Life.

Journal.

God permits us to dig in the fields, to work in factories, to write in offices; not beause in this way we are to earn our living. but that, like children playing with blocks, we must learn the lesson upon which the game is founded. The loaf upon our table is no less a miracle than the manna that fell in the desert; but God allows us to handle and carry the loaf, that we may be taught the deeper truth hidden within. How to meet adversity, how to withstand prosperity, how to overcome difficulty, how to be patient in tribulation, how to value and exercise faith, loyalty to trust, devotion to duty, faithfulness under the strongest temp-tation, courage and self-reliance—all these are developed under the teachings of God's providence, and life in its every part is a divine school having lessons of the divinest

Affliction a Divine Ordinance. You will live to recognize the wisdom of God's choice for you. You will one day see that the thing you wanted was only second best. You will be surprised to remember that you once nearly broke your heart and split the wine of your life for what would never have satisfied you. You will meet again your love. You become possessed of a depth of character, a breadth of sympathy, best. You will be surprised to remember fund of patience, an ability to understand and help others, which, as you lay them at Christ's feet for Him to use, will make you glad that you were afflicted.—F. B. Meyer.

The Reason for Living.

Life has no zest when it has no realization of the unattained. The man who knows all, who has all and who is entirely self-sufficient has never had the satisfaction of coming into ideal possession of the splen-dor of the Infinite; he has never reached out and taken hold of the beyond. Let us praise God for the unmeasured and unat-tained. In this is our stimulus to activity, our promise of growth and our sufficient reason for living.—Churchman.

Keeping Quiet Over Troubles. "Nothing ever suits her. She ain't had no more troubles to bear than the rest of us, but you never see her that she didn't have a chapter to lay befors ye. I've got's much feelin' as the next one; but, when folks drives in their spiggits and wants to draw a bucketful o' compassion every day, right straight 'long, there does come times when it seems as if the bar'l was getting low."-Sarah Orne

None of us ever desired anything more none of us ever desired anything more ardently than God desires to bring men to the knowledge of Himself. God is ever ready, but we are very unready; God is nigh to us, but we are far from Him; God is within, but we are without; God is at home, but we are strangers. God helps us all to follow Him that he may bring us unto Himself.-John Tauler.

little fruitfuller, better, more worthy of God, to make some human hearts a little wiser, manfuller, happier, more blessed, less accursed,—it is a work for a god.—Carlyle. If thou canst not continually recollect

To make some nook of God's creation a

thyself, yet do it sometimes, at least once a day—namely, in the morning or at night.—Thomas a Kempis.

As the fading coals are rekindled by a breath, so prayer refresheth the hopes of the heart.

The World's Telegraph System. The total length of the world's telegraph system has now reached 4,908,921 miles, ex-clusive of 180,440 miles of submarine cables. Of this Europe has 1,764.790 miles; Asia, 310,685 miles; Africa, 99,419 miles; Australia, 217,479 miles, and America, 2,516,548 miles. United States Consul Germain, who sends these figures to the State Department from Zurich, says they show that notwithstanding the steady increase in the build-ing of telegraph lines all over Europe, America leads the world and hus almost THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR NOVEMBER 7.

esson Text: "Paul in Melita and Rome," Acts xxviii., 1-16-Golden Text: Romans vill., 28-Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1, 2. Having all got safely to land, some by swimming and some by the help of boards and broken pieces of the ship, they found themselves on the island of Melita, or Maita, and received much kindness from the people, who kindled a fire and wel-comed them and did what they could to deliver them from the rain and the cold which prevailed. It must have been such a cause of gratitude to find themselves safe on land that they would not think so much of the rain and cold, and yet the kindness of the natives was very refreshing. How much joy might be brought into many a life if we all lived to show kindness to those in need! As we experience in our own hearts the loving kindness of God, which is better than life (Ps. lxiii., 3), we should surely show the kindness of God to others (II. Sam. ix., 3), but these people probably knew nothing of the love of God. How often the conduct of one who knows not God. ten the conduct of one who knows not God

puts to shame those who are Hisl
3-6. Paul was not above gathering sticks with the rest to help make the fire burn. It is Christlike to be ready to every good work, however humble. The meek and lowly scorn not any service they can render to another. Paul was an earthen vessel for God's glory (Gal. i., 24), and God was glori-fled in him in the storm before all the people on the ship. He now allows a viper to fasten on Paul's hand that before the na-tives the power of God may be seen in His shaking off the viper and experiencing no harm. This was according to our Lord's words in Luke x., 19, "Behold, I give you power to tread on serpents and scorpions and over all the power of the enemy, and

nothing shall by any means hurt you."
7. 8. "Paul entered in and prayed and isid his hands on him and healed him."
This was the father of Publius, the chief man of the island, who was sick of a fever, but the Lord, through Paul, instantly healed him. him. At one time God wrought special miracies by the hands of Paul, so that by handkerchiefs or aprons which had touched his body the sick were healed (Acts xix., 11, 12). At another time Paul had to leave Trophimus at Miletum sick. We cannot always tell whether health or sickness or life or death shall glorify God the most, so we should say as Paul said, "Christ shall be magnified in my body whether it be by life or by death" (Phil. i., 20). 9. "So when this was done others also which had diseases in the island came and

were healed." Thus the power of Christ was made widely known, and we cannot think of Paul obeying part of our Lord's command without obeying the other. If he healed the sick in the name of Christ, he

he healed the sick in the name of Christ, he would certainly preach the gospel of God concerning His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, to which he had been especially called and separated (Rom. i., 1, 3). Thus not only were bodies healed, but many souls must have been saved also.

10. "Who also honored us with many honors, and when we departed they laded us with such things as were necessary." When people are really blessed, it is not necessary to ask them to give. Gratitude will show itself in some at least. The missionary money which comes to me from year to year in gratitude for the blessing received at the Bible classes convinces me of this more and more, and the abundance for current expenses in my own congregafor current expenses in my own congrega-tion from the grateful hearts who enjoy the ministry of the word, so that I never need to ask any one for a cent, but merely state the need when there is one and look to the Lord alone to supply it through His willing people, makes me wish that all preachers and teachers would so feed their people that the gratitude would be more manifest to the glory of God. 11. "And after three months we departed in a ship of Alexandria." Paul had learned

to wait, and whether it was two or three weeks in a storm at sea, or three months on shore at Malta, or two years a prisoner at Cæsarea, he knew what it was to "rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him' (Ps. xxxvii., 7). Our Lord waited thirty years at Nazareth, and has waited over 1800 years at God's right hand to have His body gathered out of the nations of the earth. We have great need to consider Him, lest we be wearied and faint in our minds

(Heb. rii., 3). 12-14. Three days at Syracuse, a call at Rhegium, seven days at Putcoli, then on toward Rome. And every day, whether on land or sea, journeying or waiting, just living to glorify God. Conscious of His loving kindness in storm and sunshine, not because we feel it, but because we know it in Christ: conscious of His constant care of and interest in us; rejoicing that God is for us, Christ is for us, the Spirit is for us, and the angels minister to us (Rom. viii., 81, 34, 36; Heb. i., 14). Sure that all our works are prepared for us beforehand, and works are prepared for its beneficial, and we have only to walk in them, doing as oc-casion serve us, for God is with us (Eph. ii., 10; I. Sam. x., 7). Done with all fret-ting and murmuring and complaining, all of which is sinful; careful for nothing, prayful for everything, thankful for any-thing and rejoicing in the Lord always. 15. Brethren from Rome came to meet

found and his companions as far as Applit forum and the three taverns, causing gratitude and inspiring courage. It is heavenly to meet on earth those who are our true blood relations. I do not mean so much our kindred as those who are one with us by the blood of Christ. These are often nearer to us than brother or sister. The bond is wonderful. Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love! Paul may have met some of these brethren in other parts of the world or not. We are not told. But they were one in Christ and living for His glavy and words to die to liying for His glory and ready to die for

16. They came to Rome, and Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier who kept him. He was now where God said he would be, and as to bearing witness he had only to watch his opportunity and be ready to use it, or rather let God use him in it. He was in a measure free, even as he was in Cæsarea, and he was in the Lord's hand, who could easily make him more free if it was best. We must nim more tree it it was best. We must have the Spirit of Him who said, "I de-light to do Thy will, O My God." His ser-vants for His pleasure, not seeing people or circumstances, but only and always God, all and in all.

Oh, fill me with Thy fullness, Lord, Until my very heart o'erflow In kindling thought and glowing word, Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show! Oh, use me, Lord, use even me, Just as Thou wilt, and when and where, Until Thy blessed face I see, Thy rest, Thy joy, Thy glory share!

—Lesson Hedner

GROWTH OF OUR SHIPPING.

Total Tonnage the Largest For the Last Twenty-One Years.

The annual report of Mr. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, shows that the total documented tonnage of the United States on June 30, 1897, 4,769,020 tons, is the largest for twenty-one years, except in 1899, when it was 2,825,071 tons. Our largest documented tonnage was 5,539,813 tons, on June 30, 1861.

June 30, 1861.

Considering the speed and number of trips of steam vessels compared with sailing vessels our merchant fleet has never before been so efficient as this year. The steam tonnage amounts to 2,258,553 tons, and the sail tonnage, including barges and canal boats to 2,410,402 tons. Construction thus far indicates that at the end of the current fiscal year the steam tonnage for thus far indicates that at the end of the current fiscal year the steam tonnage for the first time in our history, will exceed the combined tonnage of documented sailing vessels, barges and canal boats. The total construction for the year, 801 vessels of 232,233 gross tons is the largest annual output since 1891.

Our increase in tonnage for the last decade has been almost wholly attributable to growth on the great lakes. Of a total tonnage of 4,271,226 gross tons in 1877, 3,181,804 were sait water tonnage, documented on the Atlantic, Pacific and Guif coasts, and 1,069,434 fresh water docu-

coasts, and 1,069,434 fresh water documented on the great lakes, Mississippi and tributaries. Of a total of 4,769,020 tons in 1897, 8,086,308 tons were documented on the seaboard and 1,634,212 on fresh water, the tonnage of the great lakes increasing from 743,000 tons in 1887 to 1,410,106 in 1897. During the decade steam tonnage has in-cresead 816,000 tons of which increase 590,-000 tons belong to the great lakes system.

Gold in Maryland.

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

Don't Ask the Boy to Drink - Liquor Drinking and the Bicycle-Two Ressons Why the Wheel is the Enemy of

the Liquor Habit-Hard to Resist. Nay, do not ask the boy to drink, That glass may be his first; That glass may start him forward On the path of the accurst.

Weigh well the misery of sin, The bitterness of tears,
That single act of yours may cause
Through all his future years.

Then do not ask the boy to drink, His way is hard at best, By ills beset; then do not add Another to the rest.

The consequences of our acts Are greater than we think, So pause before you tempt a boy By asking him to drink. -Sacred Heart Review

Liquor Drinking and the Bicycle. At the close of the League meeting of American Wheelmen in Philadelphia the Times of that city had an article from which we clip the following:

"It may be only coincidence that during the year in which the use of the bicycle increased almost in geometrical, rogress."

increased almost in geometrical rogression the consumption of liquor in this country decreased to a wonderful extent; but it looks very much as if these were some relation between the two facts. That this liquor habit is growing weaker among the American people is above by the rethe American people is shown by the re-cent statement of the Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue that during the past year there has been a decrease of nearly 6,000,-

ternal Revenue that during the past year there has been a decrease of nearly 6,000,000 gallons in the consumption of whisky and other spirits, and of 1,403,004 barrels in the consumption of beer.

"The bleyele is the enemy of the liquor habit for two reasons: It appropriates both for its purchase and for its use the spare money of the young man that formerly went largely to the saloon-keeper, and it makes impossible overindulgence in intoxicating drinks, because it can be operated only to advantage by a strong-limbed and clear-headed rider. The men who own bicycles to-day are not the millionaires, but the wage earners of the country, and their machines were bought from the money that they were enabled to save by economizing in some other direction. And what is more reasonable than that this economy should be first put in practice by cutting off the luxury of drinking?

"But the other reason why the bicycle is

economy should be first put in practice by cutting off the luxury of drinking?

"But the other reason why the bicycle is cuting down the consumption of liquor—because it is not the friend of weak and sodden men—is more potent and will be more lasting. The athlete in all branches of sports nowadays is eschewing the use of intoxicating drinks, and the wheelmen, forming the largest bands of athletes in this country, must be given the credit for the greatest decrease in the consumption of liquor. There are some riders who at first think they can drink deeply and ride strongly at the same time; but they are soon undeceived, and quickly join the great majority of abstainers or light drinkers. The bicycle has been condemned for interfering with the sacredness of the Sabbiath and for introducing a laxity in the morals. and for introducing a laxity in the morals of the young, but it should be given full credit for its assaults upon the excessive

A School of Drunkenness.

Drunkards are made in various ways. Here is one. "Now, just watch those children. They'll drink half that beer before they get home, and their mother will sould they get home, and their mother will soold me for not giving a good pint, and I've given nearly a quart," said a bartender of a downtown saloon the other day, to a representative of the New York Herald, referring to two little girls of six and eight, thinly clad, who came for a pint of beer. They had scarcely got outside the saloon door when the one that carried the tin pall litted it to her line and took a drawpht. lifted it to her lips and took a draught.

Then her companion\enjoyed a few swallows. A little farther on they entered a tenement-house hallway, and both again

took a sip.
"I have lots of such customers," said the bartender. "Girls and boys and women form half our trade. We call it family trade. It pays our expenses. But I tell you what—balf the children who come here drink. That's how drunkards are made. Their parents send them for beer. They see the child tell and the children who can be considered the children who can be considered to the children who can be considered to the children who can be children who can be considered to the children who can be Their parents send them for beer. They see the old folks tipple, and begin to taste the beer themselves. Few of the children who come in here for beer or ale carry a full pint home. Sometimes two or three come in together, and if you'll watch them you'll hear them begging the one who carries the pail for a drink. We must sell it, however, when their parents send for it. We are bound to do so. Business is busi-We do not keep a temperance shop."

Two Kegs of Rum.

Late one autumn a whaler on her return voyage brought up in front of a populous village on an island in the northern part of the Behring Sea. A lively trade ensued with the natives, who were anxious to make their bargains quickly and go in pursuit of the walrus which are now passing, and which every year provided the winter's food aupply. But in addition to the legitimate which every year provided the whites asset supply. But in addition to the legitimate articles of trade, a couple of kegs of strong rum were put ashore, and the schooner, sailed away fer San Francisco with all the wealth of the village.

By the time the natives had finished the rum and got over its effects, the walrus

By the time the natives had finished the rum, and got over its effects, the walrus had passed, there was no supply of food put up for the winter, and ice was beginning to drift in the sea. The result was inevitable. The next whaler that called at the island was able to take home an interesting collection of home and shulled the esting collection of bones and skulls of the Eskimo type to an ethnological institution, but there was no man, woman, or child left alive to tell the story of starvation and death.—From Through the Subarctic Forest, by Washburton Pike.

Connecticut W. C. T. U. The annual convention of the Connecticut Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held recently in New London. The was held recently in New London. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, Hartford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary M. Andrews, Stamford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Susan K. Luce, Niantic; Treasurer, Mrs. Anna M. Hurr, Norwich; Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Caroling B. Rueil East Secretaries, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, East Hampton, and Mrs. Hannah C. Partridge, Jewett City.

A Little Girl's Composition.

A Little Girl's Composition.

This is a composition on temperance, written by a little Georgia girl: "Temperance is more better than whisky. Whisky is ten cents a drink, and lots of it. My padrinks whisky. He has been full 113 times. One night he came home late, and my mawent out and cut some hickories and walloped him good. Then she ducked his head in atub of sonpsuds and locked him up in the barn. And the next morning my pasaid he reckon he'd swear off."

Hard to Resist.

The celebrated temperance lecturer, The celebrated temperance lecturer, Francis Murphy, said not long ago that after twenty-two years of sobriety it required the constant exercise of his will power, close communion with God and environments of temperance associations to onable him to refrain from liquor; that during a recent railway journey he had during a recent railway journey he had taken up a glass at the water tank in the sleeper for a drink of water that had been used just previously to hold whisky, and on bringing it to his lips the odor of the liquor at once aroused such a desire for liquor that it was necessary for him to ex-ercise great control at the time to resist the waving for a drink of liquor.

Temperance News and Notes. Drink is danger to body and soul. Avoid The moderate drinker could abstain, but

he won't, the drunkard can't. How many boys have you to keep the

iquor "industry" in working order? Many people suffer from water on the brain. A still greater number, however, are troubled with whisky on the brain.

The young man feels very big when he begins to "treat" his companions to ardent spirits. He feels very small later on in life when he finds himself bound by a chain of his own forging; for the drink habit is a chain that shackles a man's mind and de-



a pile of feed in his tent. He left his stolid backwoodsman, to whom the tent often in perfect confidence, but making of change is a difficult mental one day he found his belongings had operation. oeen disturbed and that the money

fit with his partner, who hopes to sell are now rapidly getting to the bottom, it to some one who will pay for the making it nearly as cheap to winter

would be overdone with so many mer-Another Seattle man at once gave chants, and perhaps it will be soon, him \$100 with which to take out his when the steamers are fewer and pasfeed, for he had already gotten his sengers on them not numerous enough goods some distance along the trail. to be worth mentioning. But there is But this was only the beginning of a population of over five hundred still Davison's bad luck. He was one of the in tents, and it is believed that there first on the trail, and worked beyond will be continual coming and going his strength. Just past the summit until the beginning of December, to he had an attack of pneumonia, and, be then renewed the month following. getting worse instead of better, had to So many merchants, however, has had give up. He is now here waiting for the effect of bringing down prices, the next steamer, having left his out- which, considering the freight charges,

One would think that the town

can by birth.

graphical Society, is the only woman ever thus honored. She is an Ameri-

brush and a clean shirt.

There are known to be 209 cities in the world with populations of over one hundred thousand persons each.

to no tribe of Indians in the United States or in any other country. Finally Professor O. T. Mason, of the National Museum, said the bird and arrow could have come from no other place of the globe than the Yukon Valley. Thousands of miles the goose had flown with an arrow in its breast before turning up its legs at the shot of

double the European mileage. A little girl at Wilmington, Del., pushed a bean up her nose, and died from ensuing blood poisoning.

Port Deposit, Md., is aroused over dis-coveries of gold in the vicinity.

stroys his will.